## DOUBLE SHEET. INEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Convention of the Anti-Renters. BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Election of United States Senator. BERIOTS EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT BOSTON.

MARINE DISASTERS AT THE SOUTH, &c., &c., &c.

Anti-Rent Convention.

BY MORSE'S LINE NO. 16 WALL STREET. ALBANY, March 19, 1851 The convention was called to order at two o'clock, by the Hon, Jne I. Singerland, on whose motion Neal Berson, of Sullivan county, was chosen Presi-

Jos. Gregory, of Rensselaer: John J. Silngerland, Ai. bany; Mr. Boughton, of Albany; Mr. Bowditch, of Montgomery; John Tyler, of Oneida; Levi B. Tarbox, of Oisego; W. N. Mills, of Columbia, Vice Presidents;

Elijah Spawn, Adam Mott, and C. Hindman, Secre

The following counties are represented in this con-Albany, Rensselaer, Delaware, Sullivan, Montgo-

mery, Otsego, and Schoharie.

appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of the fol-lowing gentlemen: -E. Johnson, L. B. Tarbox, N. Sigsby, J. Bowditch, and Adam Mott, expressing the sense of this convention. Mr. Peren Finer. E, of Albany county, was requested

to address the convention, and state its objects. He remarked that, as this was an adjourned mass conven. zion, he felt mortified that so small a number of delegates as he saw present were only in attendance. Instead of this small number, there should new be here at least 3,000 of anti renters assembled to make an attempt to redrass their grievances. He was for forming a political organization, independent of all parties. We should at this convention, form a political code, irre-opective of either party, and, in a short time, we should command from 30,000 to 50,000 votes in this State. It seeems that our anti-rent strength is decreasing every year. There is a coldness among our friends. Politicians have antered our ranks and divided us. We should repel such demagogues, and only support such men at the ballot boxes who have been tried and not found wanting in our glorious principles. If we desire to conquer our enemies—the landlords and the patreons—we must unite upon a new code, adhere to it, and maintain it at the ballot boxes. He further stated that he had suffered as much as any other man in this great cause of anti-rentism, and he feit he had so suffered in a righteous cause. He hoped to see a new organization made, at this time, at the capital of the State, which should extend throughout the State. This being done, no fears need be entertained that the rights of tenants will then be obtained, and our objects be accomplished.

The Hon. Joess I. Sunsessano also addressed the thoughtion, mainly contending that the law before the Degislature was one which the tenants should pressay and the consideration of both houses. The act to stay proceedings was reasonable, and should at once be enacted and cartain matters, in which we are at contest with the landlords, could at once be settled. Mr. Swould like to proceed in a body to the halls of the Legislature, but still it may, be better to appear a committee to press our rights in the passage of that belli Mr. S. extact that when he was a member of the Legislature, a few years since, the anti-renters were tew, and petitions then presented were rarely regarded as worthy of motice: but, since that time, we had become respecte gates as he saw present were only in attendance. In-

cognization in mation. State, county, town and school districts, by which we shall be able to refrees the many afferances under which we are now so unhappily laboring.

A letter was read by Wm Frink, editor of the alliance of the anti-randers and the land reformers, urging those of each organization to merge themselves, into a political party, and vote legather in endeavoring the rights of the anti-randers and the land reformers, urging those of each organization to merge themselves into a political party, and vote legather in endeavoring to effect the reforms which they both desire. In speaking of this combination, he femarks:—"This can be done most effectually by joining your powers with those of the land reformers throughout the State. The plodge of the land reformers, which has been considered a har to this union, would not form any serious difficulty. The simple freedom of the public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers only, is the vital element of national land reform: and suppose that Casa and Clay are opposed to this principle, and that Seward and Houston are in favor of it. If their respentive parties nominate for President, Seward on the case side, and Case on the other, then we confirm the nomination of Seward and elect him. If on the contrary the whigh nominate Glay, and the democrate Houston, we go in for the latter, and be in him in the White House, in either case we have one man, and to us it ought to be of little consequence to which party he belong: "The convention was further addressed by Hou We. Chassow, a member of the Legislature from Delaware county. He went into a full and lucid examination of the title of landlords to which party he belongs in either actions of the State. He said the articreters had secomplished much since they had commenced their organization. The law for distress for rents had been repealed, and landlords would no longer swear to their own claims, and any tenant who felt disposed, could now test such claim in a court of justice. The antirense had also comp

we had these trains up a servicent that our particularist ence is essential to the advancement of our cause that if united, we stand; or if divided, we fall. Therefore

Resolved. That in every county, town, or district, within the State of New York, where lands are claimed nader manorial titles to be held and occupied for agricultural purposes, under the leasehold system, associations chould be formed under constitutional articles of confederation to be adopted, that for the future our union may be perfect, and our concert of action effectual as a political body.

The Passement (Mr. Benson), also addressed the convention, in a very animated and carnest manner. He thought the best method to adopt in combatting the landlords, was to form organizations in every town, raise a fund of \$10.000 in each town, to be used in reasting and defending suits, and in employing the best legal talents. He thought that by the time such a fund was exhausted, in preventing the collection of rents, in contesting suits, the landlords would desist from further persecution. That plan had been adopted in Sullivan county, and had succeeded admirably for the tenunts had gained every trial except three, and shoes had been aftered to go by default.

Without considering the business of the convention, it adjourned until Thursday morning, when the committee on resolutions and organization will be presented.

Another Attempt to Elect a United States Sanator In Massachusette.

Boston, March 19, 1851. The nineteenth ballot for a United States Senator ook place to day. Here is the result :-Charles Summer, coalition... Robert C. Winthrep, whig.... Senttering....

Whole number of votes cast.....

the last trial. Twenty one of the scattering votes were for Henry W. Bishop, old line democrat, and three were for Charles Allen Worcester. three were for Charles Alles Worcestr.

Upon the announcement of the result, Mr. Kellogg, whige of Pitterled, moved to nostpone another attempt to elect till the first Monday in July, which was quivalent to an indeinste pestponement. A warm debate article, after which it was voted, by forty-fire majarity, to postpone for two weeks.

Our barbor is being rapidly opened, and the ice i

patsing out of the bay very fact. Should the prosent tate of things continue, navigation will be resumed

Presection, March 19 1841.
A family of knockers have arrived here, and are eating considerable tun and excitement.

HEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Y MORSE'S MAGNETIC LINE, NO. 16 WALL STREET.

> CONCLUSION OF TUESDAY'S PROCEEDING ALBANY, March 19, 1851.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORIAL ELECTION. midnight, and motious for a recess and for adjourn-ment had been rejected -16 to 14—a resolution for a omination, if the Assembly concur, was adopted. Just at this time Mr. Brandreth arrived, by the mid-night boat from New York, and immediately took part in the proceedings. The Assembly, by the aid of the previous question, had concurred, and about two

Hamilton Fish was nominated by Mr. Babcock Erie; Beach, of Cayuga; Colt, of Livingston; Cook, of Saratega; Crolius, Morgan, and Williams, of NewYork; Cross, of Brooklyn; Dimmick, of Broome; Geddes, of Onondaga; Johnson; Miller, of Rochester; Owen, of Cattaraugus; Robinson, of Allegany; Schoonmaker

Cattaragus; Rosinsen, of Allegany; Schoonmaker.
of Ulster; Upham, of Genesee—16.
John A Dix was nominated by J. Crook, of Clinton;
Curtess, et Sullivan; Mann, of Oneida; Neyes, of Chenango; Snyder, of Columbis; Stone, of Madison.
Mr. Brandreth nominated Aaron Ward.
Mr. Brown nominated Daniel S. Diokinson.
Mr. Pow nominated Arabanal Seminated Learning

Mr. Pox nominated Arphaxed Loomis. Mr. Skinner nominated Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Stanton nominated James 8. Wadsworth. Mr. Tuttle nominated Amasa J. Parker. Mr. BEERMAN asked to be excused from neminating and was excused without debate

Previous to the nomination, Mr. Beekman submittee

the following protest:—

The undersigned, Senator for the Fifth Senatorial district, respectfully sake leaves to protest, and does hereby solemally protest, against the proceedings by which a new day for an election of a United States Senator is sought to be fixed, by joint resolution, while a law exists upon the statute book, by which the Legislature of the State of New York have prescribed the time, place, and manner of such election; seconds such law having been fully compiled with, on the day therein named, and no election having been made, and this Legislature having endeavored to pass another set for the same purpose, without success, the attempts made to same a statute by a joint resolution, is a wiolation of the lith section of the darticle of the constitution of the State, and appears a method of election not in accordance with that prescribed by law, in obediance to the 3d and 4th sections of the lat article of the constitution of the United States.

Senator for the Fifth District, New York City. Senate Chamber, March 18, 1811.

Then the Senate went into the Assembly Chamber, and upon comparing the nominations of the two

houses, they were found to agree on the names of houses, they were found to agree on the names of Hamilton Fish, and after the clerks of the Senate and Assembly had so announced, Lieut. Governor CHUNCH rose and said—I promounce and declare Hamilton Fish duly elected a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, for the term of six years, from the 3d day of March, in place of Daniel B. Dickinson, whose term of office expired on that day.

The Senate then returned to their hall, and adjourned.

Atpany, March 19, 1851. The Benate met at 12 o'clock. OSWEGO.

A bill was reported to authorize the city of Oswego to borrow money.

The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, transmitted a report giving a statement of the unclaimed interest due from the State on its several

The Assembly bill to incorporate the city of Wil-

The Assembly bill to incorporate the city of Williamsburgh, was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, of which Mr. Cross is chairman.

Mr. Cronius gave notice of a bill to define fraudulent patterns, to prevent and punish the use thereof, and the sale of articles made therefrom.

THE CALIFORNIA MINARY STRAM NATURATION COMPANY.
The vote rejecting the act to amend the charter of the California Inland Steam Navigation Company, was reconsidered.

Mr. Berrman imade an elaborate report on the pro-

Mr. Beramay made an elaborate report on the pro-printy of providing a library for the free academy in New York city, and introduced a bill appropriating \$4.000 for such purpose.

The Benate then took a recess until 4 P. M.

The Benate then took a recess until 4 P. M.

(ATAL AND NAILMOD VOLLS.

Upon resummbling, the bili providing for the payment of canal toils on freight transported on the Ericand Ogdersburg Railroad, was called up, but there was no disposition to discuss the subject to-day.

CANAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The bill defining the duties of Canal Superintendents, was obsted in Committee of the Whole, and it was ordered to a third reading and passed by a strict party vote. Adjourned

Atpany, March 19, 1861 THE TOTA FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. The soile in the Assembly for United States Sena

For Familian Fish-O. Allon, Alwood, Z. W. Babcock, Raker Belkhap, J. Berodick, T. H. Benedick, Birky, Bishop, Betsem, Francey, Braylon, Baigs, Cady, Campbell, Chamberlain, Cook Cores, Dewey, Beuglas, Farr, Feller, Fiel, Fordyee, Gilbert, Gilcason, Graham, A. & Gregory, H. Warris, L. Uarris, Heath, Besutt, Hoppin, Humbery, Ingorsoli, Kellegr, Line, Langdon, Lergett, Leeley, McLouth, Macomer, Mich. Mass, Parkos, J. Perry, Rome, Rowe, Rumey, Ryan, Severance, Sheuman, Soultes, A. Smith, Scuthwisk, Stevens, Newritz, Peaker, Townsend, Tathill, Underwood, Varnum, Waltenan, Word, Welden, Waseler, Whiteslie, Yeemans—Co.

Yeemans—6:
For Jnc. A. Dix.—J. F. Clark, Coffin, Horson, Minier, Noble, Stiwell—6.
H. J. Allen, Anthen, and A.A. Thompron, declined to vote.
Mr. Blackstone world for F. Granger.
Mr. Rockwell world for W. G. Bonch.
Making for Hamilton Fish. 68; Jno. A. Dix. 6; F. Granger, 1; and W. C. Bouck, 1. Adjourned

WEDSTROAT'S PROCEEDINGS. ALBANY, March 19, 1851. THE FACEST'S HARRON BAILBOAD-THE PROPOSITION TO

GRANT & LARGE SECTION OF LAND. mittee of the Whole on the bill appropriating a large section of the lands in the Wilderness district to the

Sacket's Harbor Railroad ! Mr. Lyons addressed the committee in favor of the bill. He described the county through which this road was to pass as the Switzerland of New York. He

might be rendered available.

Mr. Maccours: followed in opposition. He denounced the bill as an attempt to create one of the

most extraordinary monopolies that ever was sug-gested. It was a mission of Shylock after the people's domain.

Mr. Varaum said he was tired of hearing this perpe-tual talk about monopoly. It was well enough when railroad companies had to come here for special charters. Railroads had to be built up from the wealth of the State and he was weary of hearing so much said about corporations and monopolies.

The question was taken, and the House adjourned

SECRETARY CORWIN AND COLLECTOR LEWIS-MOVE MENTS OF SEWARD-COMMISSIONER EWBANK, ETC

The reflections of one of your Washington corres pendents, upon Secretary Corwin, for not acting upon the charges against Collector Lewis, of Philadelphia are very unjust. Mr. O. has been ill for some time ment, at the close of the session, has prevented him from taking up the papers jet. This is the whole

The President has never offered to requestate Mr Charles A. Delevan, as Commercial Agent at St Thomas, as has been stated in one or two letters from

presend the administration, so as to bring about the election of Fish at Albany, keep Ewbank in office, election of Fish, at Albany, keep Ewbank in office, and cause the hepolic to come out to day with an appeal to while editors generally, to keep the whole party united and not discuss claims of any one for Proct dent until a national convention numinates.

I understand Greanough, the brother of the sourctor, and palent agent, has preferred a change to the Recreatary of the laterior, that Ewbank has paid for the publication of his long defence out of the Patent Office fund.

Owing to the outifued illness of Secretary Corwin, the Provident has appointed Mr. Graham. Secretary of the Nany, to the Secretaryahip of the Treasury.

interies John M. Cometoek, of New York, has been appointed Paymeter and Military Storekeeper at Weterrilet Arenal, vice Sanders Lansing, removed.

Augustus A Addams, the trageding, flod been this

Great Damage by the Steam in Boston, VAST AMOUNT OF PROPERTY. INJURED—THE RAIL

ROAD TRAINS DETAINED, ETC.

Boston, March 19, 1851.

The tide here was so high yesterday, that the cellars in all the lower portion of the city were submerged, and an immense amount of damage was sustained. At Constitution wharf, nearly 1,000 barrels of flour, belonging to the Suffolk Mills, were badly damaged; also, from 1,000 to 2,000 boxes of oranges. The cellary in Ann street had over a feet of water in them, and the residents were obliged to temporarily abanden them. In the cellars on Long and India wharves, a large quantity of valuable property was damaged. The total damage is estimated by some as high as \$100,000. The railroad trains from all quarters have been deained by the snow. An embankment on the Eastern

Railroad, between Salem and Lynn, was carried away by the tide, and a train of cars from Boston, in attempting to pass, was upset, and the passengers thrown into a heap together. No one, fortunately, was seriously hurt.

On the Worcester Railroad, a train, which left the city at 9 o'clock lest night, stuck in a mow bank four miles out, and was detained there all night, and then obliged to return to the city. On ether reads the trains were thrown off the track.

The New Haven train, which left New York yesterday morning, arrived at 9 last night; and that which left at 3½, F.M., arrived at 8 this morning. The Stonington passergers, who left New York last evening, arrived at 10 this morning.

The lighthouse on Binot's Ledge, for which frams were entertained, withstood the fury of the wares.

No accounts of marine diseasers have yet been received. There were fifteen or twenty sail of Gloucester Hailbut fishermen on Georges, for whom some anxisty is felt.

The snew ceased falling at daylight this morning.

ter initiate necessary falling at daylight this morning.

The enew ceased falling at daylight this morning.

Altogether about a toot and a half has fallen; and it is said to have been by far the most severe storm experienced for many years.

Marine Disasters-Loss of Life, de. BALTIMORE, March 19, 1851. The ship Robena, from Liverpool for Baltimore, went ashere, during the snow storm on Monday last, off Cape Henry, where she still lies. Five of her cabin passengers, two ladies and three gentlemen, were drowned in the surf while attempting to land. The remainder of the passengers were all got off safely. The Robens has a heavy cargo of sait and iron. She The Robens has a heavy cargo of sait and iron. She has on board 100 passengers; she experienced severe weather during the entire passage. On the 20th ult. the Robens lost overboard Frederick Austin, a seaman. The steamer Relief has gone to her assistance, and hopes are entertained that the vessel will be got off. She is insured for \$60.000, the greater part of which false to offices in this city.

A British bark, name not ascertained, loaded with railroad iron is also ashore near the same place. Bhe is represented to be in a very dangerous situation.

CHARLESTON, March 17, 1861.

The ship Talleyrand. Capt. Williams, from Havre, in ballast, went ashore on the bar, but was subsequently got off by a steamer, leaking very badly.

Norrole, March 18, 1861.

We have heard nothing further from the ship and bark reported ashore. The former is now supposed to be the bark Palastine. The wind has been blowing fresh from the east to day, and it is feared that the ship will also bilge.

ALBANY, March, 19 1851.

The Cleveland Plaindealer gives the following important reductions on canal tells upon flour, wheat, whiskey, and articles of produce generally, except corn upon which the reduction at this time is less. The tolls are to be ? mills for 100 lbs for the first 100 miles, and 4 mills for the second 100 miles, and not to miles, and 4 miles for the second 100 miles, and not to exceed \$1 per 1,000 lbs. for any distance on the canal, with a reduction of 30 per cent on those rates, on produce from Newark to Cleveland, and 40 per cent from Columbus to Cleveland; salt and fish the same rates; on merchandise, 12 mills per mile, and not to exceed \$1.70 per 1,000 lbs. for any distance, with a like reduction of 30 and 40 per cent as above. The tolls on lumber are also materially reduced.

Boston March 19, 1851 The Rev. Mr. Forster, student of the Andover Thologi. cal Institute, committed suicide in that town a day two since. He is supposed to have been insane. His dead body was recognized by his father, who went to see him. He was a fine young man

Meteorological Observations, March 19.

Meteorological Observations, March 19.
BY MORSE'S LINE—OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.
BUTALO, 9 A M — Looks equally; wind northwest; thermometer 32; barometer 29 20; frost fast night 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy; wind north west; thermometer 34; mercury 61, barometer 29.295.
BOURSTER, 9 A M.—Cloudy and cold; wind northwest; therestranter strong; thermometer 32 P M.—Cloudy, with cold wind from the northwest; thermometer 32.
Accurate 9 A M.—Cloudy and cold and rather unpleasant; wind north west, thermometer 32.
Suracus 9 A M.—Cot and cloudy, but not unpleasant; stiff northwest wind, thermometer 33. 8 P. M.—Been rather pleasant to day, but quite cold; wind northwest, thermometer 33.

Been rather pleasant to day, but quite cold; wind north west, thermometer 30.

Cownoo 9 A. M.—Cool cloudy morning wind north; thermometer 32. barometer 19.622. S.P. M.—Dark, tupicassant evening, has snowed most sil day but melted as it fell; wind north; thermometer 33; barometer 28.639.

Unica, 9 A. M.—Cloudy, but not unpleasant; wind northseet; thermometer 34, barometer 29.200. S.P. M.—Bather an unpleasant day, comewhat stormy; cloudy, but not stormy; this evening; wind northwest; thermometer 31; barometer rising.

Albany, 9 A. M.—Cloudy, indicating storm; wind north, thermometer 31; barometer recury of, barometer 29.640. S.P. M.—It has been a raw disagreeable day, cloudy this stenling; wind north; thermometer 49. The connector 29.710.

Thou, 9 A. M.—Very cloudy, and every appearance of range or rain; thermometer 34; wind north; S.P. M.—A cloudy raw day; wind north; thermometer 32. Scottagai, 9 A.M.—Thermometer 32 barometer 29.70; wind north east and rather cloudy.

Einserion, 9 A.M.—Cloudy and mild; thermometer 30; wind north.

Tomorro, 9 A.M.—Clear and beautiful morning thermometer 30; wind east.

Quesac, 9 A.M.—Thermometer 30; barometer 29.40; wind east and cloudy.

Bustimoton, 9 A.M.—Snowing, wind northsest, thermometer 31. Businesses, 9 A. M - Showing; wind north-seat, thermometer \$1. Warrawait, 9 A. M - Cloudy; wind north; thermometer 40. little snow inst night.

RY BAIN'S LINE-OFFICE 29 WALL STREET.
FIRSTON, 9 A. M - Showing; thermometer 35
FORT PLAIS S P. M. - Cold and cloudy; thermometer

Diarkets.

Firragunge, March 19, 1861.

Our warshouses are overflowing with goods in transit east and west, and basiness is unprecedentedly brisk Freights to Cincinnait are ten cents. The river measures nine feet, and is rising

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PRICADELPHIA, March 19, 1851.
The Tottoring Ruine-Policemen Catching a Parter-

Reported Death of Fell-Approaching Finale of the Election Contest-Free Banking, 4c.
The ruins of the Assembly Buildings attract hundreds to its vicinity from curiosity, and it is with great difficulty they can be kept from walking immediately beneath the tottering walls. A lady, who seemed determined to risk her life in this way, was turned back by an officer this morning, and proved berealf the very cream of tartar by boxing his ears for him. A part of the wall fell this morning, and the police had commenced demollahing the most dangerous portions, but they were stopped by the agents of the insurers, who desire to rebuild it without any more expense than is necessary. Your correspondent accidentally involved Monsieur Korpony's Academy in this conflagration, but he is one of the few danning masters that was not burned out. His hall is two squares distant, and, with his usual kindheartedners, he has volunteered the use of his beautifus salcon to the less fortunate brothren of his profession.

Fell, the man who wreaked his brutal vangeance upon Woodside, for supposed oriminal interceurse with his wife, is currently reserved as having yesterday died from an attack of small pox. The correctness of this is doubted by many, who seem to think that it may be but a rure to defeat the ends of justice.

Catharine Loughery, a child but nine years old, had her arm torn from the shoulder, yeaterday, at a rag mill near Darly by being caught ha belt. The parents, as well as the propriser, merit come punishment for suffering such a child to be employed about steam machinery.

The contested election case was again before the Common Fleas Judges this morning, and a neverty of no ordinary him was witnessed. Judge King decided to allow the respondents to squared their pies, and introduce evidence of ervers to counterbalance those adduced by the of sor side. Judge Usunphill actually colocided, being the first time in the course of the lovering thousand the argument must commence to morrow.

The Free Banking law, passed by our Siste Sanute, has been so altered from the original bill that its exact features are not known. The holders of State ions are locking for its passego by the ficure with case intervent, set it will run them up to par at least by creating a demand for them by all who desire to commence as backing on their own account. herself the very cream of tartar by boxing his cars for him. A part of the wall fell

Colored Men's Convention. Last evening the convention of the gentle color held their third meeting at Shiloh Presbyterian

church, corner of Prince and Marlon streets. President, and Dr. T. Joiner White, and John P.

Prayer having been offered by the Chaplain, a reconsideration was moved, of the vote passed on the previous night, adopting the resolution relating to a savings' bank, and policy gambling.

On the motion of Mr Purmant, the report on the so.

cial condition of the colored people, published in yesterday's Herald, was adopted. A delegate from Williamsburgh then moved the bilowing resolutions:-

lewing resolutions:—

Whereas all history teaches us that every peeple should be prepared to defend themselves by a knowledge of the use of offensive weapons. Therefore Resolved, that this convention impress upon the minds of the young men of this city, and the city of Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, to organize military exmpanies.

Resolved, that this convention impress upon the minds of parents the nessestly and advantage of being favorable to their children learning trades; and that parents do not discharge their cuty to their children who are not willing to make some sacrifices, in order to have their children to learn the various brancher of trade.

Mr. Purpan said that the resolution on military tage.

Mr. Pursan said that the reso lution on military tactice ought to be referred to a committee on militar y

Mr. George T. Downing said he was favorable to the esolution, and the subject was occupying a good dea of attention in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

Mr. Putnam-I am in favor of fighting as long as [1]

of the art is of no use to us, it may be to those that will follow us. I move that the resolution be referred to a special committee.

The resolutions were then referred to a special com-

mittee, consisting of Mesers Bell, Downing, and Put-Dam.

of the use of arms, the country having refused him the right to bear arms.

Two others were then appointed, instead of the gen-tlemen who declined.

The tollowing resolutions were presented, and reerred:— Preamble and Resolutions affered by Representatives of the

Preamble and Resolutions affered by Representatives of the Frecholders Association of Brooklyn.

Whereas, it is a matter of fact that wherever the people or a portion of them are deprived or neglect the use of their political rights, they suffer in proportion a disadvantage both social and political to the rest of the community; therefores

Resolved. That we impress upon the minds of our people the necessity of acquiring a competency to rots, instead of being at enmity with the law that requires a properly qualification.

Resolved. That the colored people in the cities of New York. Brooklyn, and vicinity, as well as in the country at large, can do much by their political influence, if they will concentrate their efforts upon measures for their sievation, and not parties.

Resolved. That among colored people there should be no affinities to political parties as they now exist, eave that which tends to can best interest.

Mr. Brill presented a set of resolutions in favor of a

Mr. Brill, presented a set of resolutions in favor of a safe place of deposit and a borrowing and loaning company; the establishment of a newspaper in the interest of the colored people; the conferring of the franchise upon all colored men; the encouraging of manufactures among themselves for their own consumption; and the establishment of a protective union among the colored race, in order to protect and encourage mechanics and artisans of color.

These resolutions were referred.

Mr GROBER T. Downing then read the report of the

REPORT OF COMMITTER ON EMIGRATION.

Many considerations arise in the review of the question of the emigration of the colored American from the place of his abode, the land of his nativity, to any foreign place. Among the most prominent and important are—that this is our native land; that here we hope and have lived, that here we hope; and have lived that here we hope, and have lived that here we hope and have region whatever, tare that to which death shall convey us.

Our fellow countrymen have selected Africa as the place for our future abode, and give as a reason why

Our fellow countrymen have selected Africa as the place for our future abode, and give as a reason why we should leave this our native land that in this, our native land we can never hope to be elevated socially and politically, further declaring, that Africa is the land of our foreighters, and that she needs to be regenerated civilines. What a libel upon our country—our country men. The colored American "ean never hope to be elevated socially and politically in this country." It is hise. We do hope, predicating that hope upon a basis everlasting, and which the rights of the times indicate—

"Trush crushed to earth will rise agaia.

The sternal verse of God ate hers.

As to the practicability of colored men going to Africa, to better their condition, it is fallacious. The nears by which we or any class can better their condition, is the acquiring of wealth and education. The facilities to possess either are far more abundantly afforced the colores man at home, than they are in Africa. It breaks but the exercise of the disposition—

rica, to better thris condition, it is follacious. The
means by which we or any class can better their condition, is the acquiring of wealth and education. The
facilities to possess either are far more abundantly
afforded the colored man at home, than they are in
Africa. It needs but the exercise of the disposition are
to acquire which disposition is the same in the present
person whether he be in a this country, tertile and
better the colored man can occury. Iter an
independent life, where he can command respect and
consideration—thousands of acres of which are airready
owned by colored men in this Buste. There are
many transca and processions of respectability and inthermal content and the acquiring of education, the facilities are growing more and more abundant donly. The first-unimaries of the land are bring
open for the reception of colored students. In the
Exercis States, there are exception, where a colored
student cannot be admitted. In our own state, two
young mor of rure think the whose alevated to protaserabps in one of her college. As an illustration of
the superior advantages afforded us here, to those enjoyed in Atrica, we would state that the digitizaries of
Liberta send their fulliares and relatives to this country to be adocated—Instance Rushworm's sons. Roberta vicalives.

But we defin no smitty with Africa. This is our
borns. We have briefd no other sun rave that
piercing the clouds that the sure node Alieshanies—
which glisters on our own rolling Budson, and gives
we cannot their fulliares and relatives to this countathors is. The land of our forefathers."

What most this to us than to all other Americans
Go yo 'home to the places your fathers columnary
life, our ferriahers were forced there, their sons will
not be forced away." Further, we do not trace our
accepting to a trick as well as to Alice. The best blood
of virginic courses through our visin. We say
pathing deeply with poor benighted Atrica. We wish
her discounted the many more means to be received and should the
c

ate us from our home! why will be continue to oppress to? God wills us to be wish year-we will as lie will?

We are linked with millions who are here held in bonds. Nothing should or can, sparate our interterests; they are mutual and inseparable, it would be cowardies on our past to disconnect our intersts from theirs, covarsition, as those who are linked with them in apprecion, cowardies, as Americans attempting to avoid the responsibility of battling against the shame and degradation their stress at the mention of American because of the helding men and brethren in bonds. It would break down the unstaining prop, the hope which burgs and suctions the shame; it would have the effect to lessen the hoppy sympathy, the beating heart, which is beginning to tharob in the American breast. Age, this sympathy, this beating heart, is observed to no manner more forcible, than in its opposition to the Fugitive Shave laws. Interested parties at apply to concert the fact, as they may and do, Capile Garden meetings may be held, Union committees forgaed; Wabster become the paid subjects of well and State amounts.

name of Washington; Fillmores may issue their proclama ions, to make themselves ridiculous—all this may be done, and more but there is no cencealing the fact, that Morthern hearts, with a lew exceptions, have no sympathy with the Fugitive Slave law, and will, whenever they can, nullify its provisions.

We are not to be forced or entheed from our native land. Nay, if they finish their steamships with even more splender, and make their tables grown with visueds more rare than those found in our steam palaces, yet they will.

Lay rotting on the seas,

ere they will be regarded as an inducement for us to leave our home. The Ebony line is an idea to lull, to satisfy, to cover over, to smother the sympathy for us, and against the Fugitive Slave law; but it will signally fail. Aps, even the mapic influence of Henry Clay eamod effect it. We could suppose that even he would be one of the first passengers, in the line, sooner than us, for in Liberia he might become President, were he not impressed with the fact that, in a short—very short—time, he will wing his flight be heaven, or somewhere size.

We have not as yet assured for ourselves a sharacter—reputation. We are but in ignorance. In an ignorant section of the country, and Southern plantifiers; we have not all imanner of depressing influences, it ignorance in an ignorant section of the country, and Southern plantifiers; we have not an ignorant section of the country, and Southern plantifiers; we have not a more refined trute. Not, however, to discret honorable and provided menial peritions, which has been urged against us. This must be changed; this is being changed. Our children—the children of those that occupy mental positions—are being educated to a more refined trute. Not, however, to discret honorable labor. They will possess all the requisites to success and advancement. They interit is spirit of endurance, a virtue necessary to success. They are sensitive, which creates perception. They hisrostrought, being the descendants of muscular transs. They are being

Mr Zening—But there are no served as the surface of the surface of

I've just arrived in Capada,
Where colored men are tree.
The meeting then adjourned.

No MERTICA OF THE COLORED CLIEBTY.

Our reporter attended Bathel Charch yesterday morning, where the circul colored convention had amnounced their intention to meet, pursuant to adjournment; but there was no meeting held, and some of the colored brethren made their appearance. Movements of Distinguished People Hon. John Van Buren, Kingsten, J. King, California, J. Turnbull, Md. J. L. Whiteressn, Va., Col. E. Jessup, Conn.: Hev. B. Anderson, Mass., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Clinton Hotel.

Ex Governor Quitman has accepted the sompliment of a public diamer tendered him by his friends at New Colorest.

Proscention of George Wilkes for Libely POUGHEEFFIE COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER. Before the Hon Judge Smoulo and Associate Justices Grant and Hall.

Tuespar Evening, March 18 1851. Counsel for the defendant commenced by saying he would gladly have left the summing up of this cause, which he designated as the fag end of the variety of prosecutions which had been referred to to his assortate who had opened the case for the defence; but as it had originated in New York and as he had been concerned in the defence of the case against Oarpen-ter, his associate coursel had insisted that it should section of receil in W could require the first process of the section of the sect gevolve on him to address them on the evidence. Out of all the numerous procecutions to which Mr. Car-penter had been subjected, not one of them succeeded egainst him. He had come out of the flary ordeal

PROPERTY. Wednesday evening, / March 19, 1881.

The Judge charged the jury, who retired about five and a half o'clock, and in twenty-five minutes cousked on the part of defendant. The court said they would lay the matter over till morning. This convic-tion subjects the defendant to a fine not exceeding \$250, or imprisenment not exceeding twelve months

The barn Sublook Thompson, of Borrain.—
It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the of our oldest and most highly cateemed citizens, Sheldon Thompson, which occurred at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon, at half pust two o'clock. Capt. Thompson was born in Darby, Connecticut, on the 2d of July, 1785. At the age of ten years he went to sea, which he followed until 1819. In 1798, during our difficulties with the government of France, he was in the West Indies, where he was taken prisoner, conveyed to Guadaloupe, and there confined. In 1810 he abandoned the ocean, and in that year moved to Lewiston, Niagara county, where he remained until 1815. There he came to Black Rock, and remained there until 1825, when he took up his residence in this city. He was the first blayer elected by the people of this city, which took piece in the year 1840. With the advancement and prosperity of Buffalo he has been closely identified. He was largely engaged in commercial class until within a few years past, and by he industry and capacity had accomplated a handon the fortune. He possessed many able traits of character, which will long be treasured up in the permoty of those who knew him. His intercourse with the jourger portion of community was of the andest end most agreeable character, and by them he was shooked up to with affectionate regard. He was quick to discern negrit, and prompt to extend to it a generous aid. We give expression to a feet known to many of our readers, when we very, that he aided in the establishing of more votog men in buringes in Buffalo the any other votog men in buringes in Buffalo the any other votog men in buringes in Buffalo the any other votog men in buringes in Buffalo the any other votog men in buringes in Buffalo the any other votog men in buringes in Buffalo the any other votog men in buringes in Buffalo the any other votog men in buringes in Buffalo he as he were votog men in buringes in Buffalo he as any other votog men in buringes in Buffalo he as he did not to communi